

## C.U.P. Jottings

By J. L. G.

TORONTO, ONT.—President H. J. Cody of the University of Toronto recently announced that the University had accepted "with pleasure and gratitude" a gift of a quarter million dollars provided by the Rockefeller Foundation towards the endowment of the School of Nursing of the University of Toronto.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Under the Editorship of a former honours student in English of the University of British Columbia, Japanese-Canadians of B. C. are publishing a four-page weekly newspaper in an effort to counteract prejudice and present the Japanese-Canadian point of view. The paper called "The New Canadian" is published in English and includes articles and news stories of interest to the Vancouver Japanese community.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—University authorities at the U. of Alberta fearing the effect over-development of one or more of the University's political clubs might have on the University's dealings with the provincial government, recently banned all undergraduate political organizations from the campus. Following an open meeting of the Political Science Club, a petition was sent to the Board of Governors requesting that the ban be lifted. As yet there has been no further action on the part of the University.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The University of Manitoba recently offered a short course of lectures on fur farming which was attended by twenty-six persons drawn from various parts of the Dominion and the United States. The course was the first of its kind to be offered by any university in Canada. It aimed to present the accepted and practical methods of fur-farming, to guide prospective fur-farmers and to aid established fur-farmers in their fields of endeavour.

FREDERICTON, N. B.—Announcements at the University of New Brunswick to the effect that a new chair of Forestry would be established next year were recently issued by the University. The new chair which will be the only one of its kind in Canada will be in Forest Entomology.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Student Council at the U. of B. C. has received reliable information to the effect that the Provincial Government is in favour of doing some sort of building work on the campus and will look more fully into the matter of constructing either a Preventive Medicine or a Bacteriology Building in the near future.

## New Deal Reflections Political Club Topic

"Reflections on the New Deal" will be the topic under discussion at a meeting of the Political Science Club held in the Union at 8.15 p.m. this Thursday evening. The speakers who will outline the subject will be Claude Tetrault, senior honours student, and Richard Hepburn, third year honours student.

## World News in Brief

Berlin, January 30.—The eyes and ears of the world today were focused on the Kroll Opera House in Berlin where Reichschancellor Adolf Hitler addressed the assembled German Reichstag. Hitler demanded the return of German pre-war colonies and disavowed any further German territorial demands outside of this. The Rome-Berlin axis was reaffirmed. Hitler repudiated "any American intervention in German affairs" and hailed the insurgent success as another "valiant defeat of the newest universal attempt to destroy the European cultured world."

Montreal, January 31.—The worst blizzard of the season hit Montreal last night as a 40-mile gale swept in from the southwest. Visibility was low and resulted in tieups of traffic as the drivers were unable to see ahead due to the accumulation of snow on the windshields of their cars.

Santiago, Chile, January 30.—Menaced by new shocks, the devastated areas of Chile were being threatened with panics as the new tremors were felt. The work of rescue, aid and rehabilitation is proceeding as fast as humanly possible but thousands of homeless inhabitants are as yet forced to seek whatever shelter they may find in the public parks.

## Musical Arranged to Support Refugees by Student Groups

Dean and Mrs. Hendel To Act As Patrons At Concert; Performers Well-Known Locally and Abroad

In common with other local groups attempting to relieve the plight of the German refugees, the Maccabean Circle, with the active co-operation of the S.C.M., has arranged a benefit concert to take place next Tuesday, February 7th. Dean and Mrs. Hendel are to be patrons at the musicale. The money obtained will be sent to the Joint Distribution Committee, and is to be given in the name of the students of McGill.

A balanced program has been provided for with guest artists including Olga Lieber, pianist, Mischa Poznansky, violinist, and Mrs. Maud Whitmore, contralto. Mrs. Whitmore received her earliest training with Prof. Visetti at the Royal College in London. Later she studied under Watkin Mills in Toronto, and at present is singing at Madame Donalda's studio here in Montreal. In addition to her regular activities as church soloist, Mrs. Whitmore has often appeared in Gilbert and Sullivan productions, playing Ruth in the "Pirates of Penzance" and the Fairy Queen in "Iolanthe." While in Toronto, Mrs. Whitmore was a member of the Shakespearean singers, giving concerts of Eliza-

bethan madrigals. She was also a member of the Hart House Theatre, taking the leading role in the premiere performance of Arnold Bennett's "Bright Island."

Mischa Poznansky started his career in Palestine at an early age, studying under Prof. Klein. In New York he worked with Leopold Auer, who has taught such stars as Elman, Heifetz and Zimbalist. Later he made a tour of the principal cities of Europe and in 1937 he came to Montreal. He has been appearing regularly with the local radio program "Music with our Compliments." Recently he gave a recital in Toronto.

Madame Lieber is a graduate of the Kiev Conservatorium of Music, having received the highest musical degree obtainable in Russia. In her studio here she has taught many well known performers including the talented young pianist, Tamara Bliss. Madame Lieber is noted chiefly as an interpreter of the works of Chopin, but has a range which few women musicians have attained.

Tickets may be obtained from all class representatives and also at the member of the Shakespearean singers, giving concerts of Eliza-

## NEWMAN CLUB TO HOLD DANCE

Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Douglas Will Be Among the Patrons

Rollie Badger Conducts Well-Known Orchestra, to Provide Rhythm and Song

Under the baton of the famous Rollie Badger, couples will swing to the syncopated rhythm of a well known orchestra, from the New Sherbrooke Hotel, in Sherbrooke, at the tenth annual "At Home" of the McGill Newman Club. The dance will be held in the main ballroom of the Mount Royal Hotel.

Distinguished patrons to be present at this function are Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Coonan, the Honourable Marguerite Shaughnessy, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. McKenty, and Dr. and Mrs. Otto Maass.

Tickets may be obtained from faculty representatives, Medicine, J. J. Bulger; Arts, R. Hertz; Law, C. Bronshtetter; Dentistry, H. Estrada; Commerce, P. Charlton, E. Lemieux; Science, R. Estrada, T. Blanchard; Engineering, J. Grassby, T. Hughes, Sir Savage, T. Turcot, S. Hutchison.

Keep February 17 open for the Newman Club Dance. Last year the dance attracted a large number of couples and this year's executive plans to present a program which will duplicate last year's success and bring out a new bevy of couples.

Journal Club in Physics. Today at 5 p.m. in Room 210, MacDonald Physics Laboratory, the eighth meeting of the Journal Club will be held. Speakers—Dr. F. R. Terroux, Mr. W. J. Noble.

## RICHARD'S WIFE



HELENE L'ESPERANCE, who plays Anne of Bohemia, the charming wife of King Richard in the forthcoming Players' Club production of "Richard of Bordeaux."

## S.P.C. DISCUSS U.S. CAMPUSES

Gotthell and Caron Address Club Thursday

Conference of Clubs Will Be Held in Kingston

"The Changing American Campus" will be the topic discussed by the two delegates of the Social Problems Club to the Fourth National Convention of the American Student Union held in New York during the Christmas vacation. The two delegates, Jack Gotthell and Gui Caron, will speak at a club meeting of the S.P.C. on Thursday, February 2, at 5 p.m. in the Conference Room of Strathcona Hall.

In addition to the report of the A.S.U. convention, Joseph Murphy of the New Advance will be at the meeting to tell of the purpose of the magazine. He will also explain the need for the existence of the New Advance. He will be prepared to answer any questions that will be put to him about the New Advance.

It was announced by the executive of the club that at a council meeting held last Friday plans for a week-end conference of Social Problems Clubs to be held at Kingston, Ont., over the week-end of February 12 were discussed. Letters have been sent to all Social Problems Clubs in colleges in Quebec and Ontario. From replies received it is expected by the executive that about twelve colleges will be represented there.

## LIT. SOCIETY HEARS JOURNALIST TONIGHT

The Literature Society will meet tonight for the first time this term, when Ernest Carter will be the guest speaker. "Journalism in the Totalitarian State" will be the topic of Mr. Carter's address.

While visiting Germany and Czechoslovakia last summer, Mr. Carter studied extensively the conditions in these countries and is well versed on the Anti-Nazi persecutions. While in Germany Mr. Carter interviewed a well-known journalist, who is a Roman Catholic and was being persecuted for his anti-Nazi views. This story, along with many other exciting incidents which make up the role of a journalist, will be related by Mr. Carter.

The meeting is to be held in the Common Room of R.V.C. and is scheduled to start at 8.15 p.m.

## BUFFET FEASTING EVENT AT R.V.C.

Members of the Women's Union Display Their Talent at Annual Affair

By M. P. N.

The Women's Union will turn out en masse for the Buffet Supper this Thursday. Two hours of eating will be followed by singing, skits, speeches, and, that activity so dear to the heart of every coed, "bavardage," as the Frenchmen say. Miss Heasley promises "a hot time," and she expects that this year's gathering of beautiful co-eds will outshine that of any year. At the festive board there will be an abundance of good cheer, and on the floor there will be a display of R.V.C. talent in the form of scenes of interest. All those who have not as yet invested in tickets for this event are urged to get them right away at the office, or from the officers of their respective years. Tickets are only 25c. The time and place are, R.V.C. at 6 p.m.

## FILM ON SURGERY

Dr. Martin Speaks to Medical Undergrads

Dr. C. P. Martin, professor of anatomy, will talk on the history of anatomy at the next meeting of the McGill Medical Undergraduates Society on Wednesday, February 1, at 7.30, in the assembly hall of the Medical Building.

A film, put out by the Kanaval Clinic of Chicago, dealing with anatomy and surgery of the hand, will also be shown.

The date of the Medical Ball and full particulars will be given at this meeting.

## REHEARSALS OF NEW PLAY SHOW IMPROVEMENTS

'Richard of Bordeaux' Considered Great Play

MONTREAL PREMIERE

No Effort Spared in Obtaining Authentic Costumes

"Richard of Bordeaux" the second major production by the Players' Club of the current season, which has been in rehearsal for the past few weeks is gradually assuming its finished form, and according to the production committee the progress being made is more than satisfactory. In an interview yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Mellor, director of the play, stated that he was eminently satisfied with the cast selected and announced that rehearsals were progressing steadily and smoothly.

Historical Play.

"Richard of Bordeaux" which was greeted with critical acclaim in its professional presentations on both sides of the Atlantic, tells in modern prose the story of the reign of Richard II of England. It traces his life during a period of almost twenty years from the time that Richard ascended the throne as a boy of nine years, until the day he was deposed by his cousin, Henry, Duke of Hereford at the age of thirty-seven. The play describes Richard's efforts to produce a peaceful and contented nation against the wishes of his rebellious and warlike nobles, his eventual triumph and final downfall, brought about by his one outstanding weakness— inability to stand success.

The play presents the problem of costuming and staging which however is being carried forward with an eye to authenticity. Nothing is left unturned to make all costumes, props, and furniture correspond to actual fourteenth century design.

The play itself has never been presented in Montreal before, although it has been produced in both New York and London. The presentation of "Richard of Bordeaux" represents, according to the producer, an indication of the new policy of the Players' Club, that is an attempt to please those who appreciate serious plays as well as those who enjoy comedy.

## Impressions Gained During the Crisis Given by David Fraser

By J. J.

Following the clamorous headlines by French newspapers for aeroplanes, subsequent to the September crisis, the government of France has increased the monthly production of war machines by a great percentage within the past few months, Dave Fraser, McGill post-graduate student, who has just returned from Paris where he has been studying, remarked in an interview with the Daily last night. Fraser was elected president of the Students Society last year, but had to resign when he won a Guy Drummond travelling scholarship to Paris.

"The French people won my admiration for the cool and sane attitude they adopted when faced with the anxiety of the September crisis," he said. The French people were behind Chamberlain during the crisis, and later swung around to adopt a less tolerant attitude, but a few months later, after stories leaked out that the British were sadly unprepared for war, and that they had little ammunition to discharge, public opinion tended to sway in his favour, he said. During the crisis the French wanted peace at any price, but now are determined not to yield an inch to Mussolini.

Fraser was present at a debate in the Chamber of Deputies in

## PROFESSOR WOLMAN SPEAKS ON EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN FIRST OF HIS LECTURES

### STUDENTS HEAR FLYING OFFICER

Speaks in Union Tomorrow at Five

Will Be in C.O.T.C. Headquarters for Interviews

College students have been given a new idea for a career. That is, men may apply for commissions in the Royal Canadian Air Force after they have graduated from college. Flying Officer Walker will give a talk in the Union Grillroom tomorrow at 5, giving all the details. All men students are welcome.

Flying Officer Walker will be available at the headquarters of the McGill C.O.T.C. in the Physical Department building, if anybody wants to ask him anything concerning the obtaining of commissions during the year 1939-1940. This information will be with regard to both the General List (Pilots) and the Equipment and Accounts Branch.

Candidates for the General List Commissions are selected from graduates in Applied Science, Arts, Science, or Law. The course of instruction for the flying officers (beginners) selected, will begin July 3rd, as also the course for officers appointed to commissions in the Equipment and Accounts Branch.

## GLEE CLUBS PLAN CONCERT FOR 21ST

Combined Groups Unite Efforts for Second Time

The McGill and R.V.C. Glee Clubs will present their annual concert in Moyle Hall on February 21st instead of on February 14th as previously scheduled. The combined group of ninety will be directed by Mr. Harry Norris formerly of the McGill Conservatorium and an early director of the D'Oyley Carte Opera Company. The program will include instrumental selections by guest artists and selections by both the combined groups and by the men's and women's groups separately. A joint rehearsal will be held on Thursday at five and tickets go on sale this week. The membership of the McGill Glee Club has almost doubled this year and their program has included a radio broadcast this past fall and plans for a concert at Giles Church at the end of this month are under way.

## HISTORICAL CLUB

Paper Will Be Delivered on Francis Josef

Following an old custom in which the winner of the McGill Historical Prize delivers a paper before the historical club, George Rodney, this year's winner, will discuss Francis Josef at a meeting of the society this evening in Douglas Hall.

The speaker is particularly qualified to speak about the last of the Austrian Emperors, having made a special study of the Austrian scene. The gathering tonight is a departure from the usual procedure of holding meetings at the home of members.

## Montreal Neurological Society

The next meeting of the Montreal Neurological Society will be held on Wednesday, 1st February 1939 at the Neurological Institute. This will be a joint meeting with the Psychiatric Section of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, and the program will be as follows: "Emotion and sentimentality in psychotic reactions."

By Professor John C. Whitehorn, Professor of Neuro-psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis.

## SPEAKS ON LABOUR



PROF. LEO WOLMAN of the Economics Department of Columbia University, who spoke last night on "The Meaning of Employment and Unemployment."

## MED STUDENTS VISIT TORONTO

Attend Convention of Canadian Medical Students

Programme Consists of Review of Health, Internes Selection

The McGill Medical Undergraduates' Society will send a delegation to the Convention of the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Internes next week-end, February 4 and 5, at Toronto, according to an announcement made by the executive yesterday. While there will be a limited number of official delegates several medical students have signified their intention of attending as observers and others who wish to do so are very welcome according to a member of the executive.

The Canadian Association of Medical Students and Internes was formed last year to enable medical students of Canada to co-operate in meeting their common problems, such as student health, interne selection, etc.

The program of the Toronto meeting will consist of a business meeting on Saturday morning in which the work of the past year will be reviewed and meetings on Sunday to plan for future action in (1) A Student Health Program, with special reference to the prevention of tuberculosis among medical students; (2) The formation of co-operatives for buying texts and instruments, and (3) The adoption of a uniform plan of interne selection in all Canadian hospitals.

## Operettas Compared At Classical Society

Aristophanes will be compared with Gilbert when Stanley Smith speaks before the Classical Club this evening at 8.30, on "Aristophanes, the Athenian Gilbert."

Smith is an honours student in classics, and will base his talk on a comparison of the works of Aristophanes with the operettas of Gilbert and Sullivan.

The meeting will be held at the home of Professor C. H. Carruthers, honorary president of the club, at 148 Wolsely Avenue, Montreal West.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RISES

Economic Situation in U.K. and U.S. Similar

DR. HENDEL PRESIDES

Decrease of Numbers of Workless Seen in Russia and Germany

Professor Leo Wolman opened the first of his series of three lectures last night and spoke on "The Meaning of Employment and Unemployment." Professor Wolman, an expert on labor problems, and Professor of Economics at Columbia University, traced the rise of unemployment in the major democracies since the pre-war days.

With Dean Hendel presiding, Dr. Wolman opened his lecture with some general statistical information regarding the rise and decrease of employment and unemployment in Great Britain, United States, Germany and Russia. Dr. Wolman showed that the greatest decrease of unemployment has been shown in Germany. Germany has decreased her unemployed from approximately one and one half million to about one half million, a drop of approximately seventy per cent. Dr. Wolman claims that this marked decrease of unemployment is quite artificial, with two people holding posts one person could easily manage.

Russia has almost entirely dispensed with unemployment; the only people remaining unemployed are the physically or mentally deficient. Russia has even utilized the man power in her prisons to build canals, railways and look after most of her public projects. Russia has managed to dispense with unemployment due to a proper distribution of employment.

The British rate of unemployment has risen greatly in the last century. The rate of unemployment averaged about four per cent. in the pre-war days with an all-time high of only ten per cent. The average rate of unemployment in the immediate post-war days averaged about ten per cent., and this rate has risen to fifteen per cent. since the thirties.

## U.S. Unemployment.

Prof. Wolman then spoke about the unemployment situation in the United States and showed how similar its conditions were to those of Great Britain. Statistics were produced which showed how analogous the labour conditions in these two democracies were.

The dole system provides the unemployed with a bare income, but this income tends to discourage the recipients from work.

Dr. Wolman showed that unemployment affects the morale of a country and that the greatest cause of unemployment is due to lack of proper economic relationships between the nations, thus diminishing purchasing power.

Dr. Wolman's subjects on Wednesday and Friday will be "Labor Relations Since The War" and "Industrial Democracy."

## Attention R. V. C. 39!

There will be a very important class meeting in room 13 in the Arts Building at 1 p.m. Wednesday Feb. 1st. It is essential that everyone turn out.

## Around the Campus

Good morning, brother sunshine, good morrow, sister cheer. How did you wake soooo early, etc.? Rub your eyes and read on... Clubs and societies must break Mr. Notman's camera before tomorrow... The McGill Band (I. Miserable Creature, didn't know there was one) is going to play at the game tomorrow... The classicists will hold a seance today... Tomorrow Wolman will speak again, on "Labour Relations Since The World War"... Flying Officer Walker (private property, girls) will speak on an interesting subject indeed. He is interested in interviewing students, so don't be shy, boys... Macdonald Physics Lab, today at 5... And believe it, or not, sometime soon the Glee Clubs of McGill are going to put on a concert... Don't hit me Glee-ers... So long, soooo long!



# McGill Daily

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## Grading Professors

(Reprinted from the Montana Kaimin)

THE Christian Science Monitor recently printed an editorial based on the fact that students in certain Eastern colleges were conducting polls to determine the ratings of faculty members. Monitor's comment was that it was quite reasonable to assume university professors might be graded, as are students, by marks of A through F.

Possessing a Ph.D. or an M.A. degree and a professorship doesn't necessarily mean the instructor is a good teacher, the Monitor suggested. Such things are preparation of material, knowledge of material, handling of subject matter, class delivery, personality, good sportsmanship, student understanding, aid to the individual student and participation in student activities were suggested as qualities upon which to grade the professor.

It is too much to expect that a professor put forth the same effort to teach as the good student does to learn? We think not. And yet, there are some few professors who are not interested enough in the subject they teach to prepare and deliver the material well enough to arouse even the slightest suspicion of interest in the student.

Although we do not recommend going as far as some universities did in conducting polls and giving actual grades to the professor as an instructor, we do believe there is food for thought in the idea. We suggest the professor take an occasional inventory and see if he himself, in his teaching, is doing what he would expect of his students as students. Perhaps he might give himself an imaginary rating such as he might receive if one professor, superior and supreme, gave an examination to all faculty members and upon this basis accordingly dealt out grades of A, B, C, D, and F.

One thought strikes us? Would some professors flunk?

## These Tuques

AT last the men of McGill have cast convention to the winds and have begun to adopt a sensible type of clothing for these wintry months. We refer to tuques. There was a time when the tuque was the one and only headgear for a Canadian winter. Then, along came some Beau Brummels who insisted upon wearing fedoras even when the mercury dropped to twenty below. Now at last, in spite of feminine opposition, we again have the tuque with us on the campus of Old McGill.

It was all begun a while ago, we are told, with one rugged-individualistic Artsman; in a day or so, the Engineers caught on to the idea, and now are wearing their class insignia upon their brows. Finally the Arts faculty has awakened; we hear that an "Arts" tuque is now on the market,

## Impressions of North Germany

From the Belgian frontier the way is quite short to Cologne, the free city of former years now freed by different methods. An old imperial city, this was the home of much culture and grandeur in the time when it had prominence as an archiepiscopal see, the regional head of the church being one of the electors of the Holy Roman Empire. By train, approach is easy as Cologne is an important rail terminus. By road, one has only to take the fast Reich Autobahn which leads strategically to the Belgian border and the lost German district of Eupen-Malmédy.

For the aesthetic soul the train way is better as instead of passing the unpleasant suburbs, one gets the Domplatz or Cathedral Square as one's first impression of Cologne. Considered the finest example of Gothic (decorated) in Germany, this pile does certainly present a formidable aspect to the pilgrim. When the Romans had conquered Gaul, they took also a sizeable section of the Rhineland. The walls of the Roman fortifications being of great strength, the mediaeval defenders and burghers found they didn't have to do much rebuilding. Therefore the Burgmeister used part of the walls as a foundation for the city hall. Like all European public edifices the Rathaus had different generations of builders. Now it looks a conglomeration of every type of architecture from early times up to the late sixteenth century. The lucky Germans did not have much tampering with their old buildings in the last century as the English did for the dictators of Germany did not have enough time to do any great public works. But such monstrosities as the Hohenzollern Bridge were made, and they represent the final word in garish bad taste. For art-museums the Kolners have many old collections, such as the Wallraf-Richartz with its old Italian and Dutch masters, and the House of Eau de Cologne, but I liked best the Rhine Museum, which showed the part that this river has played in the history of Germany.

Perhaps it is hard for us to realize the natural friendliness of the Germans, but I admit that I felt a little lack of cordiality for the soldier who spoke to me on the way to Berlin. As we speeded on the Schnellzug I dreamed of the wonders yet to see in my travels, and tried to think out whether it was best to go to such a hotel as the Adlon or to try my luck at a pension. Now, having little previous knowledge of the language I felt that it would be tempting fate too much to depend on the courtesy of a polite pension proprietor. However, the soldier was persistent so I gave up thinking about the Laacher Hof, that delightful little hotel in Cologne that first operated in 1436; and the unusual advertising for Cologne's famed product "ursprung unserer Fabrikation vom Jahre 1695. Von Paul Fennin dem ersten Hersteller der Kolnischer Wasser urkundlich nachweisbar." and answered his question. All I could say was "schon" so I said it and smiled. However the young man opposite us who was reading "The Citadel" joined in the conversational monologue and explained to me that the soldier was pointing out a reservoir that Hitler had built near the town of Hanover. Fortunately my answer met with the approval of all the occupants of the compartment. Eventually one of the other men said he would help me order luncheon so we entered the diner and had obst und gemuse, tee oder cafe and all the sections of the menu. I got to hate always having schweinfeische but all bills of fare had this as their staple.

### BERLIN BEGRUST SIE!

After passing through some of the most uninspiring of all European scenery we eventually arrived at the home of Bismarck and other chancellors. My problem of finding accommodation was solved by the English-speaking German arranging with the soldier for him to get me settled and then we could sight-see and exchange languages, each hoping to learn the other's. Herr Budemann was very glad indeed to put me up in his Pension and he spoke my language with fluency. The location was good, near Potsdamer and Buelow Streets on one called Pallasstrasse. So together, Erich and I saw Unter den Linden, the Main street of Berlin; Wilhelmstrasse where are located the British Embassy, the German Ministries, Foreign Office, Chancellery of the Fuehrer, Air Force; and other governmental offices. We saw Hermann Goering and dutiful wife driven into the guarded gates of the Chancellery at a terrific clip, probably to avoid bullets.

Leipzigerstrasse is considered the shopping region but I found the stores too amateurish in their arrangement of goods to sell. Everything is put on show, with a consequent crowding of the counters. Karstadt's was the one department store that did appeal to me. It was a sky-scraper by their standards and had a roof-garden over the eleventh floor. At the Lustgarten we saw an exhibition of folk-dancing of all the countries near Germany. Holland was clapped loudly, Roumania, Hungary and Jugoslavia were photographed very frequently (the people have good cameras as they are one thing that is cheap). Most popular of all was the Bavarian Schuhplattler. With the benevolent Cathedral beaming over the scene, like an overfed Bishop, I found much to remember in that afternoon's occurrences.

Erich wanted to see an American revue that was running currently in the city, probably chased out of America because of the rotten jokes. Somehow they sounded better in German. I did object, however, when the old man next to me started to laugh hysterically and leer at the legs of the chorus. He should have known better, a sexagenarian, but instead he gabbled to me and pushed the opera-glasses in my hand. Looking through them made me wonder more at his delight. Now all anti-Germans will see that even the "Huns" are very human, and are like us. The "exotischen Revue Doorley's Tropen-Express" left me cold—even the grand finale in which all the cast appeared as courtiers to a queen in a robe with a thirty-foot-long train. Yet the man who tortured himself as a yogi, by resting on nails, and twisting

his feet behind him head did have me astonished. And the man who was a quick-change artist and did a Greta Garbo and then appeared as Halle Selassie received praise from the watchers.

### POTSDAM AND THE OATH.

Recreation on the week-ends provides an outlet for Germans as for us. Consequently the Wannsee is busy then, on Mondays it is free. We went to Charlottenburg, the rich suburb of the capital and saw the Reichssportfeld when the Olympic Games of 1936 were held, and then on to the lake. A steamer carried us through the lakes to Potsdam, town of Frederick the Great, Chancellors Bismarck, von Hindenburg, and the present incumbent, Hitler and Hindenburg shook hands over the tomb of Frederick. This gesture had value as a token to the people, although Frederick was a great friend of the French. Garrisonkirche was built in 1745 and has beautiful chimneys. Frederick had a flair for imitation of Louis Quatorze, so Sans-Souci arose from the dust. Such things as the old windmill and the vineyards look incongruous. All was quite grand from the outside, but we could not enter as the film producers were in possession and were taking a group of "madchen" flitting around the courtyards with bare feet and green flimsy frocks. I bet they looked very pretty in the picture only I could think was how dirty their feet must have been.

### MAIL FROM THE ARDENT NAZI.

From there we went to the largest airport in Central Europe to see our buyer-friend off to Istanbul. We were too late, the plane had left. Back to town, and every time that I let myself fall asleep, Erich would wake me up with indignant pokes. You see he was in uniform and had to keep awake and dignified. He really envied me, my freedom. Lately I got a letter from him which shows the ardent Nazi's careful attitude:

Konigsberg, (Pr.) 30, Dec. 38.

I thank you for the greetings. I had lost your address and I could not write to you. I have also received your card out Tirol. Where have you been after you have seen Berlin? The few days here were beautiful. I am now again employed at a bank. This letter is for me a great labour. I will take lessons in English from April. Then I write you letters without faults. Now I must always seek in the dictionary. If you write me you can also try to write a little in German, but the most in English. I wish you now still a happy new year. Germany is now a beautiful great country and the German people in the country are very happy and glad again to be in the great land. Adolf Hitler is a wonderful man and all the Germans love him. My Uncle in Berlin, has, now, a business for clothes and stuffs. Write you soon, if you please. Hearty greetings.

Hell Hitler!

Your friend, Erich.

This letter is from the typical high-school, or as they say Gymnasium, graduate.

Next day we saw the new Reichstag on the Konigsplatz, the famed Brandenburger Tor, the Ehrenmal which is to the honour of the War dead, and has only a ray of light from the roof illuminate the room, and the War Museum which shows the machine of Richtofen, the great ace. In this place was a map of all the enemies of Germany, and excluding the neutral countries that were placed among the real hostile forces, the array of right against might was surprising.

### YOUTH-HOSTELLING IN THE THIRD REICH

Whatever one thinks of the National-Socialists, they have helped the cause of Jugendherberge. Koln had a fine one, holding 750 guests, Berlin had four, one a river barge on the Spree-Kanal. This I choose as the one I'd use on my last night in the city. The washing accommodation was a little awkward as the water pressure was low on the tanks but we were alright.

## THEATRE

### AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

SUSAN AND GOD, by Rachel Crothers, presented by John Golden, with Gertrude Lawrence, Paul McGrath, Nancy Coleman, Natalie Schafer, Eleanor Audley, Fred Leslie, Edith Atwater, David Byrne, and John D. Seymour.

The play deals with Susan Trexel, a flighty unhappy woman leading a rather empty life. On a trip to England, she was converted to a "movement" started by one Lady Wiggin. She returns determined to spread the gospel of "the new approach to God" abroad in the land. Although Susan never thinks of starting her campaign in her own home, her only real convert is her estranged husband, a diplomat. For a time it appears that Susan will ignore this opportunity for domestic happiness, and will continue her futile evangelism. The ending, however, is satisfactory.

Lady—Have you been offered work?  
Itinerant—Only once, madam. Aside from that, I've had nothing but kindness.

Honest Henry Brown was returning answers based upon family history as the medical examiner went through the long list of questions furnished by the insurance company.

He gave his mother's death at 43 of tuberculosis. At what age did his father die? A little past 39. And of what? Cancer.

"Bad family record," said the doc. "No use going any further," and tore up the entry blank. Impressed by the lesson that one shouldn't make the same mistake twice, Henry Brown applied for a \$10,000 policy in another company.

"What was your father's age at death?" he was asked.

"He was 96," asserted Henry.

"And of what did he die?"

"Father was thrown from a pony at a polo game."

"How old was your mother at death?"

"She was 94."

"Cause of death?"

"Child-birth."

—Gateway.

## THE STATE IN SOCIETY

### 3.—The State and the Business Organization

(Following is the second half of the lecture delivered by Professor Robert Warren on Friday evening.)

#### Alterations In Society.

Suppositiously, the directors represent the stock holders and so embody the active functions of ownership, or at least some of those functions. Directors are required to be owners—that is, they are required to possess a stated number of shares—I believe usually one share. But as we shall explain later, the directors commonly possess no such part in the enterprise as would constitute a proprietary interest, and their degree of control hardly goes beyond formal approval or acquiescence to the decision of the professional executives.

If the distance that separates the executive group from the shareholder is considerable, it is short compared with the remoteness of the workman from the shareholder. The workman's sense of allegiance to the absentee owner has never been any stronger than the absentee owner's sense of allegiance to the worker; but on his periodical visitations to the plant the individual absentee owner materialized into a personality capable of inspiring personal emotion. The absentee owner of a proprietary enterprise might be liked or hated; but he could not be ignored or forgotten.

Under contemporary corporate ownership the shareholder is the absentee owner, removed to the nth degree. He never materializes as a real person in the presence of the workers, who inevitably come, it appears, to doubt his existence. In the first, the most advanced stage of corporate enterprise in the United States, the organized workers have almost doubted the shareholder out of existence. Last autumn, for example, in opposing a reduction in wages, railroad labor took the position that the expropriations of shareholders' representatives were irrelevant to the question at issue, although the equity in American railroads represents a tangible investment of several billion dollars, on which almost no return has been forthcoming for several years. We are not at all competent to determine the equity or the economic appropriateness of railway wage scales. We are merely interested in the statement of a point of view taken by the workers on American railways, namely, that their legal or nominal employers, (i.e., the shareholders of the railways), were not concerned in the determination of the wage scale of their legal or nominal employees. We are not at this time discussing the question of whether this view was admirable or deplorable; we are simply reporting it as a phenomenon of the relation between those actually employed by corporations toward an ownership that is diffused, fluid, and devoid of authority or responsibility. It is true that the shareholders' representatives could have forced the issue to a strike, but in such a course they would have had no sympathy from a public which by and large is sincerely devoted to the rights of private property. I have found nothing in the text books on corporate ownership which would account for this episode, so I shall turn for my analogy to the final scene of "Through the Looking Glass". You will recall when the King, Queen, and Court finally become exasperated and menacing, Alice suddenly exclaims: "Pooh, you're nothing but a pack of cards"—and woke up.

In short, under proprietary capitalism, the proprietor was at the same time the responsible owner, the authoritative manager, the authoritative manager, and the workers' boss, if not co- or ex-worker himself; under contemporary capitalism ownership is diffused, fluid, and irresponsible; the functions of responsibility and authority are exercised by a group, who however competent and conscientious, are distinctly not owners, while for the workers, the concept of property is represented more by his job than by certain pieces of paper representing share ownership and distributed among thousands of persons whom he never sees and of whose tangible existence in the flesh he is personally unaware. Yet this unawareness is mutual; for certainly no great proportion of the shareholders of any great corporation would have the slightest idea even of the number of persons ostensibly employed by them, much less of wage rates, working conditions, standards of living, prevailing content or discontent, or any other matter of suppositionally mutual concern to employer and employee.

The introduction and general adoption of the corporate form of enterprise seems evolutionary because its roots are traversable relatively far into the past. It actually represented a profound structural change within the economic organization—a change in the relation of owner, manager, and employee.

structure of the family and on the relation of the family to the state.

#### Distrust of Economic Power.

We have gone into this extensive description of the business organization, as a prelude to a discussion of its relation to the state for two reasons. First, most of us, I believe, still think of the business organization in terms of proprietary capitalism, although these terms are mostly inapplicable to big business, or what we have termed corporate capitalism. Second, in the previous discussion, we commented on the relation between the state and business in general, and this evening we intend to comment on specific relations between the state and big business, for in America at least, a special relationship has grown up or is in the process of developing between the state and big business, and its logical concomitant, big personal fortunes.

As we said earlier, one of the outstanding characteristics of the corporation is its tendency toward magnitude, its tendency to develop concentration of economic power. From the earliest appearance of the corporation in the United States, society has viewed concentration of economic power with pride and distrust, with admiration and suspicion. American society has always accorded to the rich man the social prestige that in other countries is accorded to title, rank, or other forms or evidences of distinction, like military prowess; it has always held the view that the accumulation of wealth was prima facie evidence that the accumulator had in the process enriched not merely himself, but society as a whole. At the same time that it accorded him this deferential homage, it has branded him as a sinister character, a malefactor, whose conspicuous philanthropy was the mea culpa of a guilty conscience. In the same way corporate bigness has been viewed with pride, as prima facie evidence of economic service rendered to the community; and with suspicion that this growth in some way represented special privilege if not corrupt practice, and represented danger to society.

On the whole, the elements of suspicion and distrust have manifested themselves in the relation of the state toward concentration of economic power and this relation

has expressed itself in legislation, in two general forms:

1. Legislation designed to prevent corporate concentration.
2. Legislation designed to prevent or discourage concentration of economic power in the hands of individuals.

When big business appeared in the American economy, the social reaction was divided. Big business from the first demonstrated economic merits; and anyway, the American people have an inexplicable liking for bigness for its own sake. At the same time, the American people have a traditional distrust of concentration of power—economic power, political power, personal power; and it was quick to appreciate that the corporation, of itself, had almost infinite potentialities in concentrating economic power. But legislators being mostly lawyers, are traditionalists, and the only aspect of bigness recognized by legal precedent was monopoly. Monopoly under laissez faire tradition was defined as restraint of competition. The result was that the legislation affecting big business has specifically applied only to those forms of magnitude that

(Continued on Page Four.)

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The National Federation of Canadian University Students

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# RED RAIDERS MEET ROYALS T'MORROW

**COUPONS HONoured**  
**McGill Now in Fifth Place**  
**ROYALS RANK SECOND**  
**Win Will Boost Redmen's Play-off Chances**

It's do or die tomorrow night for McGill senior hockey aggregation; at approximately 8.15 p.m., the Red Raiders line up against Frank Carlin's Roaring Royals, in what should be one of the toughest games that Hugh Farquharson's proteges will have had this season. Right now, the collegians are reposing gracefully in fifth place in the Senior Group standing; just how long they will stay there — whether they will climb into a play-off berth, or sink into non-contenders' class—should be pretty definitely answered after tomorrow night.

The Royals are beginning to hit the stride that all Montreal has been waiting to see, since Gus Ogilvie scoured the country last summer, picking an all-star aggregation with which he has hopes of bringing the Allan Cup back to old Montreal. The potentialities were there with the Royals for the first half of the season, but scoring punch just didn't seem to be. Saturday night, the Carlin Clan went to Ottawa to meet the league-leading Senators, and were beaten 5-3. Then the Senators came down for a return game on Sunday, and the Royals really cut loose in the dying moments of the game to eke out a 3-2 win. But in winning on Sunday, the Royals really showed class, and already are favourites to lift the Senior Group title.

**Lost to Royals.**  
 And so the Redmen have no mean task ahead of them tomorrow night. Earlier in the season, they absorbed a 10-1 drubbing from the Senators, but just last week upset the dope, and the Barber-poles, by beating the league-leaders 8-5. The Redmen played well in that game, and on the basis of the comparative scores, should stand a good chance against the Royals. However, although figures don't lie, they may be interpreted many ways; so that, all in all, it should be anybody's game.

Russ McConnell will be out there fighting for a few more points, together with Perowne, Walker et al. Dunn, Dickson, and Anton will be on the rear-guard, in front of Goalie Ash Emerson. Student Coupons will be honoured, and it is expected that a goodly proportion of the student body will be out to root for the dear old Alma Mammy.

## FOILED AGAIN

**By PETE AND JO**  
 Breathes there a girl who hasn't been,  
 The heroine on silver screen  
 In her imagination.  
 We give to her a word of cheer,  
 She now can be a musketter,  
 —man's estimation.  
 \*You fill it in, we got tired.  
 N.B. This is not a competition.  
 There will be no prizes.

The innocent pedestrian received quite a jolt on Wednesday last. He was walking peacefully along Sherbrooke street, enjoying the snow storm, when suddenly he beheld a group of young Amazons bearing down on him at a gallop. This in itself might not have been so unusual but for the fact that the ladies in question, were all fully armed with swords and ammunition cases. Our hero, side-stepped in the nick of time, and because he had always made it a point to follow fire-engines and runaway horses, pulled up his socks and sprinted after them. As he tore along he passed one plump dowager, who had not been as agile as himself, and from the tone of her rather unladylike remarks, must have been on the receiving end of a sword point. He managed to get around her and with an extra burst of speed made the last block just in time to see the objects of his pursuit disappear into a building. Ah! the scene of action. He whooped to a stop and read the sign above the door, —Notman & Son—and the sign in the window—R.V.C. Fencing Club Pictures To-day.

## Interfaculty Hockey Standing.

| Team.        | W. | L. | F. | A. | Pts. |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| Medicine     | 4  | 0  | 25 | 6  | 8    |
| Arts         | 2  | 2  | 17 | 10 | 4    |
| Theology     | 2  | 2  | 16 | 13 | 4    |
| Macdonald    | 1  | 0  | 15 | 4  | 3    |
| Law          | 1  | 2  | 14 | 13 | 2    |
| Commerce     | 1  | 2  | 12 | 23 | 2    |
| Dentistry    | 1  | 2  | 7  | 9  | 2    |
| Engineering  | 1  | 0  | 3  | 1  | 2    |
| Architecture | 0  | 3  | 2  | 27 | 0    |

Macdonald awarded three points for a win.

## Schedule.

Today—Theol. vs. Arch. at 5.30 p.m.  
 Wed., Feb. 1—Comm. vs. Law at 5 p.m.; Eng. vs. Arch. at 6.15 p.m.  
 Thurs., Feb. 2—Arts vs. Law at 5 p.m.; Med. vs. Dentistry at 6.15 p.m.  
 Fri., Feb. 3—Eng. vs. Comm. at 5.30 p.m.  
 Sat., Feb. 4—Law at Macdonald College at 2.30 p.m.

## CALLING ALL COEDS.

**By Winnifred**

**BADMINTON:** Continuing with an unusual streak of good luck and of course good playing the R.V.C. shuttle cock experts managed to come out on top once more last Thursday night when they played the Cliffside. The doubles matches were the most successful on the whole, when Dora Proven and Lila Redmond defeated Miss Fyfe and Miss Jackson 17-14, 7-15, 15-9; while in the singles Sonya Elkin and Elspeth Russell managed to give the Co-eds a slight edge. Sonya marked up 11-4, 11-2, defeating Miss Gilmour in the first match, with Miss Oswald winning back some of the Cliffside's lost laurels in the second game, taking Sonya 11-4, 11-0. Elspeth Russell was equally successful in her first tilt, defeating Miss Oswald, 11-4, 15-13, but losing her slight margin to Miss Gilmour who took her in her second game 11-4, 4-11, 11-9.

Tonight will see the third tournament wiped off the R.V.C. Badminton Schedule, and if the practicing and coaching that has been going on gives and evidence of good playing, the Co-eds should prove an excellent match for the three Sun Life doubles teams which will be sent up.

**HOCKEY:** Last Thursday afternoon saw two R.V.C. hockey teams playing their initial ice game. With that annual classic the combat against the Engineers always in view, the Co-eds were right up to scratch, and after a hard struggle Ruth Schofield's team managed to defeat Barbara Lamb's squad 2-0. Tuesday will see the second tilt in the series when Barbara Lamb's team will meet the Barbara Brooks six. Games have been planned for the whole season, and with a tilt with Queen's in the offing the Co-eds merit all the support they can get. So follow the crowd in the direction of the McTavish street rinks today and cheer for the R.V.C. pucksters. Who knows? Some day they may even be champions.

**SKIING:** The R.V.C. snow plowers have been having a very busy time lately, attending meets all over the Laurentians and trying to get in a bit of practising in between times. Last Friday the Co-eds under the able direction of Doug Mann and Fran McLeod took their weekly sprint on Mount Royal. Starting off at the steps up by the Chatelet, the enthusiasts made their way over towards the Cross and there indulged in a few downhill sprints and attempted slaloms. On Sunday Peg Johansson crowned herself with more laurel leaves by winning the combined downhill and slalom events. Other aspiring champions will have ample chance to prove their worth in a Co-ed meet which will be held at St. Adele next Saturday. All information concerning this meet will be posted in R.V.C. So watch your notice board, girls!

## SPORTS NOTICES

**Senior Hockey.**  
 There will be a Senior Hockey practice today from 12.30 to 1.30 at the Forum.

**Senior Football.**  
 Will all members of the Senior Championship Rugby Team please call at the Athletics Office for their C.I.A.U. Crests and Bars.

# McGill Coaches Defend Football School After Stevens' Criticism

Comments fell thick and fast from McGill's three senior football coaches when asked what they thought about the statement Warren Stevens made concerning our football school. None of the coaches knew what prompted Stevens to make the statement he did and which appeared in yesterday's Daily.

Doug Kerr, who will be out of the hospital Thursday, following his operation, was unusually loquacious, and while surprised to hear that Stevens had criticized the school, took the attitude that he (Stevens) had a perfect right to his opinion. Needless to say, Doug thought the school is a good idea and he summed up his whole idea of what he thought of its criticism by saying: "I'm very sorry to disagree with Stevens, but..."

Johnny Cloghesy, when approached, seemed rather indignant that such a statement should have been made. As Johnny said, last year was the first year the school was held, and the results speak for themselves. He couldn't understand what prompted the Varsity mentor to make the assertion that it was over-emphasized, since he had never attended the school.

Waxing still more eloquent, Johnny went on to compare Stevens' statement to a person

reviewing a movie that he hadn't seen. "It's the same thing," he said, "since it is obvious that Stevens has never attended one of the football schools here at McGill."

Fred Wigle, the line coach, took the attitude that perhaps Toronto's coach didn't quite understand the idea behind the school. According to Wigle, Stevens is used to the football school, after coming from the States, and it isn't easy for Canadian coaches, never having had one find it necessary. "There are lots of new things cropping up that should be gone over before going out on the field, and the school is the place to go over them," said Wigle. Giving his idea behind the classes, Wigle stated that it is a question of getting the fine points into the fellows' minds, and then when training rolls around, the coaches can spend their time checking up, and not have to bother teaching these points. Thus, with this system, it is possible to have all the wrinkles ironed out by the time the season starts.

All three of the coaches were unanimous in disagreeing with Stevens and took the stand that everyone has a right to his own opinion, and they as coaches at McGill think it is a good thing and that it will pay dividends when the football season starts.

## Yale Students Stage Parade After Defeat

**Take New Haven Apart Following Loss to Redmen**

**By S. H. D.**  
 We wonder just what kind of a celebration there would have been in New Haven had the Bulldogs beaten the McGill hockey team early this month. As you all probably know, the Redmen triumphed 3-2. However, that didn't stop the Yale men from having their demonstration, which, because of the loss, we expect was mild.

We quote the masterful opening sentence from the New Haven paper, from which we got the story: "Creating a midtown pandemonium unprecedented since pre-depression days, more than 1,000 obstreperous Yale students, in a quixotic 'celebration' of their hockey team's defeat, last night brought out three companies of fire engines and a riot squad of 25 policemen."

After the game, a mere 1,000 students started a parade, or riot as various city authorities are wont to call them, and it ended only after three fire companies were called out, a riot squad of 25 policemen had arrived on the scene, streets were blockaded with parked cars, a barrage of firecrackers were set off and trolley service was brought to a standstill for a couple of hours.

Also, one of the students was booked on the charge, a novel one to say the least, of charges of breaking the peace and setting off fireworks within the city limits. The story which we got from a New Haven paper then went on to say that shortly after midnight, with the aid of the campus police, the riot squad gradually dispersed the mob and the "situation was well in hand".

All of which leaves us to wonder just what the parade would have been like if Yale had won the game. Or on the other hand, not knowing the workings of a Yale mind, what would they have done had the score been bigger against them.

## POLICE FIGHT, KILL WARLIKE BOVINE ON SOLDIERS FIELD

Transforming Soldiers Field into a bull-fighting arena early yesterday, an American Ferdinand the Bull wandered onto the Freshman football field and there engaged in a losing combat with two matadors from the Boston police department. The bull escaped from a Brighton stock yard, and after being mistaken by at least one motorist for a hippopotamus, attracted the attention of police. The officers of the law chased him to his impromptu field of battle and finally surrounded him.

He, however, declined to smell the flowers, and started to charge at the officers. It was a case of either the bull or the "bulls"; the latter won.—Harvard Crimson.

## INTERMEDIATE CAGE TEAM MEET Y.M.H.A.

**Play at 'Y' Tomorrow Night —Have Won Three Games**

Back at full strength, after being weakened for their last two games because of exams, the McGill intermediate basketball team meets Y.M.H.A. tomorrow night at the "Y." These two teams have met once this season with the Redmen coming out on the short end of the score, but it is hoped that the tables will be turned tomorrow night.

With five games to go, the Redmen's chances for a playoff berth are still promising. They have won three games while dropping two. Their victims have been Macdonald, twice, and the Central Y.M.C.A., while the U. of M. and their hosts tomorrow night have taken their measure. Thus, with five games to go, their chances to get into the playoffs are by no means dim.

With Coach Van Wagner with the senior team, the intermediates are more or less shifting for themselves, but they feel fairly confident of winning the game tomorrow. Drysdale has shown steady improvement throughout the season, and along with Love and Captain Kalfas, should help the team to give a good account of themselves.

## TRIALS OF A PROFESSOR.

A University of Tulsa faculty member recently defended his profession by asking a critic if he had ever had to:

- (A) Sit and listen while a dumb dean tells you how to teach.
- (B) Laugh at the president's jokes—Vintage 1880.
- (C) Eat your lunch in the college dining hall where you have to remove the halfback's feet from your table.
- (D) Associate on terms of equality with the hairy-necked coaching staff.
- (E) Dance the polka with the dean of women.
- (F) Give an All-American grade for two attendances in four months.
- (G) Listen to more than one commencement address.

"If you have never had to do any of these things and a million more of the same kind," concluded the Tulsa man, "then what the h--l do you know about teaching?"

—The Princetonian.

## DEAN MADE A HIT

A bit far afield today we travel to the University of Cluj in Rumania, via the New York Times. The dean of the above-mentioned institution, one Professor Stefanescu Goanga, was well known for his lack of sympathy with Iron Guard (Fascist) groups among students, so well known for it that he had to be escorted around the campus by a couple of Rumanian proctors for protection. The other day three students accosted the dean on the street, shot him and made their escape after killing one of the bodyguards. Hundreds of arrests were made in the university town, while the dean lay seriously wounded. . . Not an especially humorous item, this, but it shows the way campus life runs on the other side of the ocean. The worst a dean gets here is an occasional broadside in the adjacent columns.

—Princetonian.

# Red Mittmen Exhibit Wares Tomorrow Night

Tomorrow night at the Central Y.M.C.A. at 8 p.m. McGill's boxers will hold their first organized bouts in preparation for the forthcoming B.W. & F. meet. Only four of the Redmen will engage in this tournament, with the other scheduled to appear if an opponent can be found, but they represent the best bets Coach Bert Light has for the Championships.

The bouts are as follows:  
 126 lbs.—Walter Laporte, McGill, vs. Fred Thibaud.  
 135 lbs.—Alan Watson, McGill, vs. Fred Cookson.  
 145 lbs.—Paul Olynyk, McGill, vs. Bob Lethwood.  
 145 lbs.—Jim Leslie, McGill, vs. C. Harding.  
 155 lbs.—Pete Stanley, McGill, vs. R. Palmquist.  
 165 lbs.—Howie Labarge, McGill, vs. opponent to be selected.

The feature bout of the evening should be Jim Leslie vs. Harding. Leslie is intercollegiate champ and Harding is provincial champion.

## PLUMBERS HOCKEY TEAM BEATS ARTS

**Win Interfaculty Contest 3-1 —Grant Scores Two**

A short handed Arts Interfaculty Hockey team went down to a 3-1 defeat at the hands of a hard fighting Engineering sextette last night. Playing five men up throughout most of the game, the Plumbers were almost scored on from several breakaways, but on the whole, this method of play was effective, as shown by the score.

The game started a half hour late due to the tardiness of the Plumbers' goalie, but once he had put in an appearance, he performed his tasks to near perfection. The Artsmen had all the better of the skating, but it was their shooting, plus the excellence of their opponents' goaltender that spelt the difference. Arts missed several good opportunities to score because of their poor shooting, and were they more proficient in this department, they would have done a lot better.

For the winners, Grant was the star scoring two of the three goals. Oatway opened the scoring for the Plumbers, but it was Grant who counted the clincher and just to make sure, added another later in the game. For the losers, it was Jay who prevented a whitewash.

The line-ups:  
 Arts—Asch, Jay, Patrick, Lefebvre, Boright, Keay, Freeman, Ritchie, Hagen.

Eng.—Grant, Hamilton, Stewart, Oatway, Ogilvie, Brownrigg, Schofield, Steele, Leslie.

## CHORINES VISITING IN CAMBRIDGE AGREE HITCH-HIKING IS BETTER IN NEW HAVEN

Cambridge—Two beautiful chorines, "Sis" from Texas and "Pack" from Pittsburgh, dropped into the quiet sanctity of Cambridge yesterday and marvelled at its undisturbed peace.

Admitting that they were mostly the "atmosphere" in Vinton Freedy's current stage hit "Leave It To Me," the two girls said that they were trying to absorb some of the Harvard "atmosphere."

## "Let's Go to a Rio!"

"Doesn't anything ever happen around here?" queried "Sis," a baby-blue-eyed blonde with a delightful Southern accent. When informed of the riots, Plan E controversy, and Hicks scandal, she squealed, "Oh, let's go to a riot!" "Pack," a little more reticent than "Sis," although at 17 she has already been a Rockette in New York's famed Radio City and had a part in "Hooray for What," claimed that a college education was not as comprehensive as a stage education.

## Hitch-hiking Poor Here

She agreed that Cambridge was "awfully dull" and wished that she could have stayed in New Haven longer. "The boys there never study," she said. "It's much easier to hitch-hike there, too."

"Pack" further declared that a college education was a waste of time. "A stage career is so much more educational than a Harvard career," she chirped knowingly.

## Enthusiastic About Charles

Both girls were enthusiastic about the Charles River and said that this was one feature in which Cambridge had it all over New Haven. "What's that?" they cried as an eight-oared shell flashed past. A single was even more of a curiosity to them.

Both girls had on flapping sandals which they said a "stage-door Johnny" had given them one night. The gentleman in question being in

# CALLING ALL SKIERS

**By Hickory Blades**

**Who Won?**  
 May we present the forgotten man, the new C.A.S.A. Laurentian Zone Cross-country champion — Don Tirrel, known to intimates as the man with the "fluid" ankles. Using the latter to splendid advantage, "Young" Don — bona fide C.A.S.A. amateur—led a starry field to emerge victor in the Championship race at St. Sauveur on Sunday. Unfortunately, by trailing a Swiss professional, Heinz von Allmen, by four minutes, Don was second man to place. The magnitude of this time difference is lessened somewhat when one considers that von Allmen is champion of Switzerland and a participant in world championship ski races, namely, an F.I.S. man. Although representing St. Margaret's Ski Club, he is a Ski School instructor and thus a pro.

## Competitions

This coming weekend of February 5th will see the concluding events of the Zone Championships run off. The downhill and slalom are both scheduled for Sunday, St. Margaret's Ski Club and Mt. Baldy will act as hosts. These races are only open to A and B class runners and F. I. S. men. Those men, eligible, and wishing to enter, contact Herby von Colditz. The entry fee is fifty cents for each race.

At Waterloo, Que., there is to be a meet for C class men, Juniors, and Ladies. The events will consist of a cross-country, and a downhill or slalom. The home club Ski-Wa are sponsoring the activities. Further details will be seen in your college newspaper.

## One For Ripley.

It was rather an amazing dash for Don Tirrel who is supposed to be taking things easy this year as far as competitive skiing is concerned. However, there is a story concerning this which, though I won't vouch for it, will bear repeating. Preliminary to the race, along with the other competitors, Don was worrying about his waxes. Putting the first layer of wax on his skis, a trial proved it unsuccessful. With no time to remove it, a second layer of something else went on, this too was unsatisfactory. So the story goes, five such layers accumulated. Finally he decided to forget about it, after all it was a pleasant day and the scenery would be nice. But it was a day of varying snow conditions, dry here, clogging there, and so on.

At the start the wax went alright, then snow conditions changed, but it still went well, and almost all the way there was comparatively no trouble. What had happened? Here is the only explanation. Evidently the layers of wax had worn off just at the right time as the snow conditions changed, and the layer exposed was the right wax for that snow!—Believe it or not.

## The Fun of Cross-Country.

A number of other interesting things happened in that race. One was the unearthing of a potential star, in class cinder-track and harrier runner Lloyd Cooke. Celebrating his third time on racing skis by placing third in C class—no mean feat.

The medal for pluck would go to Ken McKay. As yet a "green" runner, Ken's wax failed him badly: with five miles to go, clogged skis, "out" on his feet, and every reason for quitting, he still made it a race.

## INGENIOUS DEVICE FOR LONG-WINDED SPEAKERS

Minneapolis, Minn.—Everyone has squirmed while some after-dinner speaker blathered on over time.

Some day Wayne Shaffer, mechanical engineering junior at the University of Minnesota, may do a little speech-halting on his own hook. Wayne has just invented a "stop and go" signalling device to aid in limiting speeches of classmates in his technical discussions class to five minutes.

Built of scraps of electrical material, the semaphore is now replacing tapping pencils and flashing cards which distracted the speaker and the class.

Wayne's "stop and go" light, a comparatively simple device, works on the same principle as a regular traffic signal. Containing three bulbs mounted on a board fastened to a wooden base, it is operated by a class timekeeper. As the speaker begins his discussion, the timekeeper switches on the green light. When four minutes have elapsed, the amber bulb signals a warning to the speaker. The red light flashes the "stop" signal at the end of five minutes.

—Vermont Cynic.

somewhat drunken condition, had allowed them to take their pick in his shoe store, they said.

—Harvard Crimson.

# ENGINEERS WIN IN CAGE TILTS

**Freshmen Nose Out Theology I, 18-16**

**Fourth Year Plumbers Wallop Senior Artsmen, 59-9**

Last night at the Montreal High School gym the senior plumbers showed their superiority at basketball when they swamped Arts IV. To the tune of 59 to 9. This was an unexpected up-set for the Arts team which up to this time had not lost a game. Last night's game, however, refuted the quibbling of the Artsmen's chances of winning the inter-class championship. The deadly accuracy of the Cameron-Ferguson brother combine showed early in the game that the Arts team hadn't a chance, but despite this, the Arts rushes on the Engineers' baskets did not let up until the final whistle blew.

## Lineups:

Engineering IV.—J. Cameron, D. Cameron, N. Ferguson, D. Ferguson, J. Gnaedinger, D. Irving.  
 Arts IV.—G. Smith, C. Leonard, W. Herring, E. Shapiro, M. Berger.  
 Eng. I. Victors.

In the second game of the evening Eng. I. nosed out Theology I. in the last ten seconds of play, to win by the score of 18 to 16. The score at half time stood at ten all, and from then on the play was so fast and the scoring so even that it was anybody's game.

Until Irving Zweig, high scorer for the plumbers, decided the game by sinking a beautiful shot from the ten-second line.

## Lineups:

Eng. I.—N. Webb, H. Pergantes, D. Storey, G. Warner, J. Wells, R. Reid, I. Zweig, C. Stanley.  
 Theo. I.—D. Noseworthy, F. Hughes, I. MacKenzie, W. White, J. Owen, M. Gibson, J. Williams.  
 The schedule for the rest of the week is as follows:  
 Wednesday, 6-7: Eng. II, vs. Med. III.  
 Thursday, 6-7: Eng. IV, vs. Eng. I.  
 Friday: Winner of Eng. II, and Med. III, meets Eng. III.

**WOODBURN HALL CLOCK GOES ON A STRIKE AFTER WORKING 'FAITHFULLY' FOR 54 YEARS**  
 Morgantown—"It has been 54 years now, and day after day,

## HOCKEY

Student coupons will be good for the game tomorrow night against Royals.

week after week, and year after year, we've done nothing but imitate one another. Therefore, the north face of the clock on Woodburn hall would say if it could talk, "I'm slowing up a bit, the rest of you can go on."

The idea seemed a good one to the other faces so each either paused a moment and marked time or added speed to its step.

Yesterday each face presented an entirely original version of the hour and the distracted bell, not knowing when to bong, just didn't bong. Lete in the morning some men from the department of buildings and grounds, climbed up to the clock and ruined the newly acquired independence.

"Let's refuse to be adjusted," suggested the east face on the clock, "let's just do exactly what we want to." So he sent his old hands swinging back and forth aimlessly. "Perhaps man knows best," spoke the west face that looks forever on the Stadium.

But the other three refused to give in, they'd have at least one last fling. So when it came time to call students to their 2 o'clock classes the north face bonged twice, then the east face bonged twice, next the south bonged and finally the west face bonged.

Then the four faces settled down to the boring task of all telling the same time at the same time.

—Daily Athenaeum.

TICKETS for the

BUFFET SUPPER

On Sale

TODAY

at the

BOX OFFICE

McGill Union

PRICE 25c



People who never smoke "EXPORTS"

...Aunt Matilda Squoggs

says—"It's disgraceful how people enjoy EXPORTS! And the girls too—but I'm not that kind of a girl." (EXPORTS are the coolest, smoothest and most fragrant of smokers,—the best for everybody.)

**"EXPORT"** Cigarettes

MADE WITH MOISTUREPROOF PAPER

"The fairest way in which tobacco can be bought"

**FOR VARIETY**

Neilson's 5 CREAM BAR FLAVOR

FIVE DELICIOUS FLAVORS  
 LEMON  
 ORANGE  
 STRAWBERRY  
 VANILLA  
 BORDEAUX

THE BEST CHOCOLATE MADE



## THE STATE IN SOCIETY

(Continued from Page Two)

able securities into non-investment, or investment in tax-exempt government securities.

The effect of this taxation on the business organization is already apparent. Very wealthy individuals—that is, those subject to the higher estate and income taxes—are generally liquidating their investment, or at least not investing additional funds, in the business organization; as the risk of enterprise plus the tax makes investment in the business organization less attractive than even the nominal return on tax-exempt securities, or the complete absence of return on an idle bank balance.

This has produced and is in process of producing great changes in what was left of proprietorship under the corporate form. It is obvious that even a vestigial proprietorship in any large corporation implies an investment of a sum which would be liable to the higher brackets of the estate and income taxes—that is, it implies a great concentration of economic power in the hands of the individual. Actually, this is so severely penalized by taxation that only odd, and one might say, anachronistic examples still persist. Not so long ago, every American railroad and even the large corporate industrial were identified as semi-proprietorships. That is, there were Gould railroads and Vanderbilt railroads, and Carnegie steel companies and Rockefeller oil companies, to name only a few familiar examples. This did not, of course, mean that Mr. Rockefeller owned all, or even a majority of the stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; it did not even imply that he owned a very large minority portion of such shares. It did mean that he retained a sufficient measure of ownership to constitute a proprietary interest; enough to identify him and the company in the public mind; and enough ownership for him to exercise, to a degree, the responsibilities and authority of ownership. And this, of course, implied great personal wealth and a large personal concentration of economic power.

All this has vanished, or is rapidly vanishing from the American business organization, under the combined influence of the corporate form and of specific taxation. There is scarcely a large corporation in the United States, railway, utility or industrial, 10 per cent. of whose stock is held by an individual. Corporate ownership has been atomized; but the concentration of economic power has grown. The authority and responsibility for administering this concentrated economic power is most uncertainly lodged—in fiduciary institutions, in the hands of salaried executives, among non-owning and sometimes perfunctory directors, or one might almost say, nowhere at all. Only one generalization could be accurately made—it rests almost anywhere except with the ostensible owner, that is, the thousands of relatively small shareholders.

In short, the appearance in the business organization of the corporation promptly roused social apprehensions as to the consequences of such concentration of economic power. Society appealed to the state, and the state proceeded to attempt to limit such concentration. Under the Anti-Trust Law it probably prevented the formation of true and recognized monopolies, especially in the familiar form of cartels; but it has not prevented the formation of great concentrations. By taxation, undertaken much more recently, it has perceptibly checked the concentration of wealth in the hands of individuals and families, and it is, I should say, rapidly forcing individuals of wealth out of active associations with the business organization. The net result is that a great concentration of economic powers are an outstanding phenomenon of our contemporary business organization; but the responsibility and authority for administering this concentrated power rests with persons who certainly have no stake of ownership commensurate with their authority, who may have no ownership at all, and who may even be uninterested in or apathetic to the claims of the legal owners. The latter, in any event, are quite unable to exercise the responsible functions of ownership. Again the state has intervened, and, specifically through the activities of the Security and Exchange Commission, undertaken to protect the shareholder or prospective shareholder from some of the cruder consequences of this separation of ownership and responsibility. But the interest of the state is negative—it can punish criminal mismanagement; it can do little or nothing to insure good management.

**"Bewildered and Unsure Society"**

All of you, I imagine, have read Victor Hugo's novel "The Laughing Man." You will recall that its theme is the irony of human life, a theme repeated over and over in the book. "Destiny never opens one door without closing another." Every choice that society makes in dealing with a problem, precludes some alternative choice; and every decision taken by society, however appropriate to the specific circumstance, brings in its train major sequences not anticipated at the time the decision was taken. When the American economy was first confronted with the corporation, it decided to approach the corporation exclusively from the standpoint of monopoly. Under this decision, it has permitted the formation of great concentrations of economic power. When American society was confronted by great personal fortunes, it decided to approach them by taxation, but combined that taxation with the issue of available tax exempt securities. The result was to force large personal fortunes out of corporate investment, and to remove from the large corporation every vestige of the quality of proprietorship, since only a large investor could give to the large corporation the quality of proprietorship. The consequence was that these large corporations passed to the hands of a multiplicity of small, or relatively small, city of small or relatively small owners and we have the phenomenon of great concentrations of economic power in the diffused and nominal ownership of persons who have no possibility, perhaps no desire to exercise any of the responsible functions of proprietorship and the responsible functions of control over these great concentrations of economic power entrusted to persons, who, however conscientious and able, possess no ownership or at least no ownership commensurate with their authority and their responsibility. I submit that there never was an economy in which responsibility was so elusive, so difficult to locate. It is not with the owners for they have no real authority or control; it is not with the executives for they are in law merely paid employees. It is not with the state, for the state has neither ownership nor positive control. It determines ownership, for by taxation it promotes the proprietary type of ownership; and it exerts negative controls by defining what the corporation may not do. Never, I repeat, has there been an economy in which economic responsibility was so uncertain, so scattered, so elusive. Yet this condition was created by a series of expressions of the social will in legislation designed to correct or prevent a specific evil. Destiny never opens one door without closing another.

As I review this manuscript, I note the number of times and the variety of references in which I have used or implied the word distrust. But it seems to me that distrust is an underlying characteristic of our society and of our time. We distrust the concentration of power in the corporation; we distrust this concentration of wealth in the individual; we distrust the concentration of economic power in the national organization of labor; we distrust the attitude of concentrated economic power toward unorganized labor; and we distrust the concentration of power in the state. Our social structure is filled with mutual distrusts, our legislation is a composite of mutual distrusts; and our economy reflects the consequence of mutual distrusts. The most conspicuous fact in our economy is unemployment; and the most commonly accepted cause of unemployment is the cessation or contraction of the flow of the national savings into private enterprise. The national savings do not flow into private enterprise because the investor distrusts the safety of that disposition of his savings. The economic consequences of his distrust multiply and aggravate the social pressures whose phenomena occasioned the distrust.

I know that the term "lack of confidence" has been so commonly used as to have become trite; but the very fact that it is so commonly used, is evidence of its reality. I can take exception to it, only when coupled, as it usually is, with what purports to be a corollary condition. "If only," we say, the Administration would do this, or labor unions would do that, or capitalists would do something else—always with the implication that the distrust is superficial, or unreasonable, that the economic derangement is ephemeral, that somewhere there is a magic formula, which, like the kiss of Prince Charming on the brow of the Sleeping Beauty, will suddenly galvanize our world into its former activity and enable us all to live happily ever after. But I add to my distrusts a distrust of magic; and I must confess that the easy solutions proposed seem to me curiously analogous to the figure I used earlier this evening—of savages demanding that their medicine man discover the wizard whose evil eye had frightened the game from the waterhole or scorched the corn in the fields.

Society is but ourselves, multiplied; and when I attempt to examine the behaviour of society, I must begin by examining myself. I distrust the concentration of power in the corporation, I distrust the concentration of wealth in the individual, I distrust the concentration of power in centralized labor unions; distrust the concentration of power in the state; I distrust a business organization in which ownership is divorced from proprietary responsibility, in which responsible control is divorced from proprietary ownership and in which labor works for an owner so scattered, so remote, so irresponsible that it becomes a mere stack of stock certificates—a pack of cards. I can catalogue my distrusts and their economic consequences on my own decisions. When I discover that my personal economic behaviour seems to be in accord with the general behaviour of society, I impute to society my motives, my reasoning, in this case, my distrusts.

Doubt and distrust are the qualities of a person unsure of himself. Doubt and distrust are the qualities of a bewildered and unsure society. The 19th century was neither bewildered nor unsure. It believed that it understood "what kind of world this is, and what use everything has in relation to the whole, and what with reference to the individual." But in an epoch of structural change, we do not see clearly the part in relation to the whole, nor the part nor the whole in relation to the individual. The consequence is bewilderment and distrust, and these intensify the social pressures, that are both causes and effects of structural change.

**Reflection of Distrusts.**

Our economy reflects the consequences of these distrusts. The human organization is not performing its economic or social function. Under such circumstances, we appeal to the state to perform these functions, or, at least, to relieve the consequences of the failures of the business organization. But the state, in assuming these responsibilities, demands commensurate power; and in exercising these responsibilities and these powers, in my opinion, further weakens the capacity of the business organization to perform its economic and social functions. So our economy moves in a lethargic circle, impeded with mutual distrust, embittered with mutual recriminations: It is not my intent to enter this controversy; I do, however, wish to raise what seems to me a fundamental question of the structure of our business organization. For fifty years theorists, social and economic, disputed the economic and social value of concentrated economic power; but their theories always appeared to be refuted by the pragmatic answer that the system worked. And after all, you recall Herbert Spencer's definition of tragedy—a beautiful theory murdered by an ugly fact.

Up to 1929, our business system worked; since 1929, it has not worked. Dozens of reasons have been advanced, and you are familiar with them. I would add one, in the form of a question. Admitting the validity of the other reasons, some of which deserve the most serious consideration, my question is: Is it possible that our business organization had structural defects, and that even during the period of most brilliant success, was gradually developing structural weaknesses that are only recently becoming manifest? Is it possible that the theories of Carlyle (why is it that I keep quoting Scotsmen in these discussions—Adam Smith, Burns, Stevenson, and now Carlyle?)—is it possible that Carlyle's idea that an institution is but the shadow of a man is applicable to institutional business? Is it beyond imagination that the change from the proprietary form to the corporate form subtracted something from the business organization which all the manifest advantages of concentration could not or did not replace? Are we sure that the only remedy for the consequences of corporate collectivism is state collectivism? Is it beyond question that the individual, as an individual, performs no function in the economy that cannot more efficiently and more responsibly be performed by some institutionalizing of those functions. Is it to be taken for granted that social responsibility is inevitably increased by collectivizing that responsibility, or in the last analysis does the ultimate social responsibility rest upon the individual, with his quadruple option for exercising the responsibility through his own personalities—as a member of a family, a church, a business organization and state?

Are we sure that the present trends of society represent the volition of society rather than inertia, momentum and drift? Are we sure that the remedies we propose and accept are cures or soporifics? Is it possible that the very facility with which we can relieve certain symptoms is diverting us from the irksome labor of diagnosing the malady?

And there is one other final question: the controversies of the day, because they involve the very structure of society, arouse the most profound emotions of mankind. Yet, as we said above, it is in the nature of the emotional that it should seek force as its arbiter; it is only as these controversies can be translated from the emotional to the intellectual that they can seek the arbitration of reason. Is it not a primary duty of us, who call ourselves and are called by society, students, to translate these controversies from the emotional to the intellectual, from the arbitration of

force to the arbitration of reason? And so I return to my introduction: "Make for yourself a . . . description of the thing under consideration, so as to see distinctly what kind of thing it is, in its substance, in its bareness, in its complete entirety, and tell yourself its correct name, and the names of the things of which it is composed, and into which it may be resolved. . . . to examine methodically and candidly every object presented in life, and always to look at things so as to see at the same time what kind of world this is, and what use everything performs in it, and what value everything has in relation to the whole, and what with reference to the individual; what each thing is, of what it is composed and how long it is in the nature of this thing to endure."

It is in the relations of the state to labor that our generation has seen the most drastic and far-reaching changes. Whether the goal has been to achieve a classless society, to produce national unity in the pursuit of conquest and dominance, or merely to deal more swiftly and effectively with the traditional and familiar problems of labor, the world we live in has become a vast economic and social laboratory, in which experiments with work and workers have been made on such a scale and under such diversity of conditions as to yield an unparalleled body of data and experience for the enrichment of our knowledge and the enlargement of our wisdom. So diligently have the experimenters labored and so voluminous has been their output, that few have had either the courage or the time to gather it together and fit it into the framework of our accepted disciplines. But now that these experiments have already run a considerable course, the time would seem to be more than ripe to subject them to cool analysis, to reduce them to comparative terms, and to venture at least a tentative appraisal of their meaning and consequences.

Probably in no other sector of economics and political policy can such an inquiry be prosecuted more fruitfully than with respect to employment and unemployment. For here we have a subject on which there already exists an extensive and competent literature. Pre-war unemployment was frequently investigated by public commissions and private students. The variety of forms which unemployment assumes was distinguished and classified and more or less elaborate programs were devised for dealing with the problem. But it was not until the very eve of the World War that the first of these programs was enacted into law and put into practical operation. Since then an isolated experiment has become general. To it have been added a succession of new measures, involving the totality of economic policy and spreading their effects throughout the whole of economic life. In the course of this process, consequently, methods and policies, hitherto limited to temporary periods of business decline and addressed to their mitigation, have become converted into general economic programs, requiring thoroughgoing readjustments in the relation of private enterprise and the individual to the state.

On their face, these various programs appear to have been followed by quite diverse effects. In some countries employment failed to increase and unemployment to decline. In others, both employment and unemployment increased at the same time. And in still others unemployment is alleged to have been all wiped out and reduced to the few unemployable unable to work because of mental or physical incapacity. Whether, in these apparently discordant movements there is a common theme is the question which I have undertaken to discuss tonight.

To consider this question adequately must involve first of all an appeal to a complex and elusive body of facts. For neither employment nor unemployment is a simple phenomenon. They are both subject to different, if not conflicting, definition. The existence of formal machinery for the registration of the unemployed may well disclose an unemployment problem of dimensions quite different from that which prevailed before such machinery was created. Again, the standards of working conditions, until recently effective in most modern industrial countries, profoundly affect prevailing views of the meaning of employment and unemployment, and hence, the results of attempts to count the number of employed and unemployed. And finally the ways in which the problem of unemployment is in many places currently said to be solved may determine how much of labor is recorded as working or idle.

When, therefore, we compare the unemployment of one country with that of another, or the changes in unemployment within the same community from one time to another, we run the risk of falling into gross error and neglecting some of the most crucial features of the problem, unless we view the data with a critical eye and discover the assumptions and definitions on which they are based. A useful clue to how much is hidden in widely disseminated estimates of the comparative movement of employment and unemployment and to the variety of methods by which the problem of unemployment is solved may be found by comparing the record in three such diverse countries as Great Britain, Germany, and Russia. Such a

comparison should prove especially valuable because two of these countries, Germany and Russia, claim to have reduced unemployment to manageable proportions and, in fact, to have mastered the problem in the sense in which it exists elsewhere. Knowing what these countries did about unemployment should, then, not only improve our understanding of standards of measurement, but should also disclose how employment has been made to grow and unemployment to shrink. Certainly for governments and peoples like ours which have now for many years dedicated so much of their skill and resources to probing these questions, no information could be more indispensable than this.

**German Unemployment Figures.**

In Germany the mastery of unemployment has been a matter of relatively few years. The records which roughly tell the whole story apply to the decade since 1929. According to official German statistics, now currently available, total German employment, excluding independent business men, officials, and civil servants, highly paid clerical and other workers and family dependents who assist the head of the family in his work, was 18,232,000 in October, 1929, and 19,128,000 in October, 1937, an increase during this period of close to 900,000, or nearly 5 per cent. Between the same dates unemployment is reported to have declined from 1,557,000 to 502,000, or roughly 70 per cent. During substantially the same period, from the last quarter of 1929 to the last quarter of 1937, British employment, as reported by the Ministry of Labour, increased 12.9 per cent, while unemployment was increasing 18.5 per cent. Here is obviously a statistical conundrum of more than ordinary interest.

In the first place, in the eight years to which these figures refer German unemployment apparently declined faster than employment increased. There must then have been some source of work, other than employment, into which at least part of the unemployed were absorbed. Secondly, although British employment increased nearly three times faster than the German, British unemployment rose by nearly 20 per cent, while German unemployment was reduced by 70 per cent. Add to this the further fact that total German population was at this time at least 20 millions greater than the British and was probably also growing at a faster rate, and the discrepancy becomes all the more puzzling. If, indeed, these figures are taken at their face value they suggest that some 3 to 4 million Germans, whom, by our methods of reckoning, we would define as employable men and women, are in this statistical series in some way not accounted for.

Fortunately for our understanding of this problem, it is possible to assemble the missing links. According to the German figures the total number of female workers and salaried employees was 1,659,000 lower in October, 1937 than in October, 1929. "This," an official report states, "reflects the efforts of the National Socialist unemployment campaign in its early years to encourage women to return to home life. . . . Or, to put it more bluntly, it reflects the removal from the statistics since 1929 of more than a million and a half women, hitherto regarded as employable and counted as such. In the same period, the personnel of the armed forces may be estimated to have increased from 100,000 to 1,000,000. The number of employable persons in labor is not reported but it may be conservatively put at between 400,000 and 500,000. Meanwhile there has by all accounts been a considerable, if undisclosed, expansion in the staff of the National Socialist Party, the members of which occupy a quasi-official status and are on the public payroll. Of the growth of party organization, Stephen Roberts writes, "It grew out of nothing and developed as it grew. . . . Something was added, new officials there. . . . It is one of Hitler's pet theories that unemployment can be relieved by increasing the number of official or semi-official administrative posts. Every man attached to Party Headquarters, he maintains, takes somebody off the dole. I was staggered when I was shown how the system works at Party Headquarters in Munich. . . . A staff at headquarters clipped foreign papers for items

about National Socialism; a few streets away a little larger staff at an official records office clipped the same cuttings from the same newspapers. . . . Since there is not enough work to go around it has to be invented."

These are the items that account for the disposition of the German employable population in the last 8 or 9 years. Of the roughly four million who would otherwise have been available for work in October, 1937 and who would, under ordinary circumstances, have been counted as unemployed unless they had found jobs in industry, only 900,000 had been absorbed in that way. The rest were women withdrawn from the employment market by governmental edict, persons added to the armed forces of the nation, those held in the so-called labor camps, and the considerable number, of Party supernumeraries. The largest part of the reemployment accomplished by the German government by October, 1937 took the form of military service, forced labor, and the return of women employees to their families.

**Russian Statistics Inconsistent.**

Russia is still another case. For it is not only that Russian statistics deal with categories unlike ours, but that they fail to hang together and reveal startling inconsistencies. To reduce them to anything like comparable terms with the records of Great Britain or the United States is a sheer mathematical impossibility. A great deal of the work in Russia, as in Germany, is done by labor withdrawn from the labor market and engaged under conditions that many of us would hesitate to describe as employment. This is true of many of the jobs classified as public works. "The cost of such undertakings as the Baltic-White Sea Canal, the Balkai-Amur Railway and the Turksib Railway across the Central Asian deserts, would be prohibitive if they were constructed in the normal way by free labor demanding tolerable conditions of living in addition to comparatively high wages. But it is common knowledge, and not denied by the Soviet Government, that these enterprises have been carried out almost entirely by forced and convict labor. It is impossible to say whether these works would have been undertaken had free labor to be employed and paid acceptable wages. But it may be assumed that the decision was the more cheerfully taken because forced labor was available. The methods by which these undertakings were carried out were typical of compulsory labor in any age or country; a minimum of expensive machinery was used and a minimum of expenditure incurred in housing and maintaining the workers."

Some of these observations may even apply to a considerable proportion of Russia's work-force which is defined as free labor. Mr. L. E. Hubbard, author of two of the best-informed books on the Russian economy, observes, in discussing the Soviet claim that they have abolished unemployment, that "it may be substantially true that there is no large mass of idle workers, but to make his claim really convincing it should be shown that all available labor is employed in producing something of real value and is earning an acceptable remuneration in the process." "It seems extremely probable," he concludes, "that if capitalist conditions governed employment in Soviet Russia, that is to say, if every worker was entitled to a fair living wage and no employing enterprise was allowed to pay sweating wages, there would be a considerable volume of unemployment."

The experience of Germany and Russia suggests how, in these countries, various categories of employment and unemployment are defined and how public policy and administrative practice can pre-determine the statistical trends of the numbers reported at work and idle. The shift of several million men and women from the relief rolls to public works performed by inmates of labor camps may be considered as increasing the volume of employment and reducing the volume of unemployment in that amount. The transfer of 1,000,000 men from private employment to the army may shortly have the same effect. Finally the power to depress standards of work in both public and private employment may produce a high volume of employment which may last as long as the power is retained and the population is amenable to its exercise.

(To Be Continued.)

Why is milk? Oh, just because.

Silver and Gold.

## THE STATE IN SOCIETY

## 4.—The Meaning of Employment and Unemployment.

(Following is the text of the address delivered in Moyse Hall last night by Professor Leo Wolman of Columbia University. Professor Wolman will give two more talks in the series of nine lectures on "The State in Society" sponsored by the University.)

It is in the relations of the state to labor that our generation has seen the most drastic and far-reaching changes. Whether the goal has been to achieve a classless society, to produce national unity in the pursuit of conquest and dominance, or merely to deal more swiftly and effectively with the traditional and familiar problems of labor, the world we live in has become a vast economic and social laboratory, in which experiments with work and workers have been made on such a scale and under such diversity of conditions as to yield an unparalleled body of data and experience for the enrichment of our knowledge and the enlargement of our wisdom. So diligently have the experimenters labored and so voluminous has been their output, that few have had either the courage or the time to gather it together and fit it into the framework of our accepted disciplines. But now that these experiments have already run a considerable course, the time would seem to be more than ripe to subject them to cool analysis, to reduce them to comparative terms, and to venture at least a tentative appraisal of their meaning and consequences.

Probably in no other sector of economics and political policy can such an inquiry be prosecuted more fruitfully than with respect to employment and unemployment. For here we have a subject on which there already exists an extensive and competent literature. Pre-war unemployment was frequently investigated by public commissions and private students. The variety of forms which unemployment assumes was distinguished and classified and more or less elaborate programs were devised for dealing with the problem. But it was not until the very eve of the World War that the first of these programs was enacted into law and put into practical operation. Since then an isolated experiment has become general. To it have been added a succession of new measures, involving the totality of economic policy and spreading their effects throughout the whole of economic life. In the course of this process, consequently, methods and policies, hitherto limited to temporary periods of business decline and addressed to their mitigation, have become converted into general economic programs, requiring thoroughgoing readjustments in the relation of private enterprise and the individual to the state.

On their face, these various programs appear to have been followed by quite diverse effects. In some countries employment failed to increase and unemployment to decline. In others, both employment and unemployment increased at the same time. And in still others unemployment is alleged to have been all wiped out and reduced to the few unemployable unable to work because of mental or physical incapacity. Whether, in these apparently discordant movements there is a common theme is the question which I have undertaken to discuss tonight.

To consider this question adequately must involve first of all an appeal to a complex and elusive body of facts. For neither employment nor unemployment is a simple phenomenon. They are both subject to different, if not conflicting, definition. The existence of formal machinery for the registration of the unemployed may well disclose an unemployment problem of dimensions quite different from that which prevailed before such machinery was created. Again, the standards of working conditions, until recently effective in most modern industrial countries, profoundly affect prevailing views of the meaning of employment and unemployment, and hence, the results of attempts to count the number of employed and unemployed. And finally the ways in which the problem of unemployment is in many places currently said to be solved may determine how much of labor is recorded as working or idle.

When, therefore, we compare the unemployment of one country with that of another, or the changes in unemployment within the same community from one time to another, we run the risk of falling into gross error and neglecting some of the most crucial features of the problem, unless we view the data with a critical eye and discover the assumptions and definitions on which they are based. A useful clue to how much is hidden in widely disseminated estimates of the comparative movement of employment and unemployment and to the variety of methods by which the problem of unemployment is solved may be found by comparing the record in three such diverse countries as Great Britain, Germany, and Russia. Such a

comparison should prove especially valuable because two of these countries, Germany and Russia, claim to have reduced unemployment to manageable proportions and, in fact, to have mastered the problem in the sense in which it exists elsewhere. Knowing what these countries did about unemployment should, then, not only improve our understanding of standards of measurement, but should also disclose how employment has been made to grow and unemployment to shrink. Certainly for governments and peoples like ours which have now for many years dedicated so much of their skill and resources to probing these questions, no information could be more indispensable than this.

**German Unemployment Figures.**

In Germany the mastery of unemployment has been a matter of relatively few years. The records which roughly tell the whole story apply to the decade since 1929. According to official German statistics, now currently available, total German employment, excluding independent business men, officials, and civil servants, highly paid clerical and other workers and family dependents who assist the head of the family in his work, was 18,232,000 in October, 1929, and 19,128,000 in October, 1937, an increase during this period of close to 900,000, or nearly 5 per cent. Between the same dates unemployment is reported to have declined from 1,557,000 to 502,000, or roughly 70 per cent. During substantially the same period, from the last quarter of 1929 to the last quarter of 1937, British employment, as reported by the Ministry of Labour, increased 12.9 per cent, while unemployment was increasing 18.5 per cent. Here is obviously a statistical conundrum of more than ordinary interest.

In the first place, in the eight years to which these figures refer German unemployment apparently declined faster than employment increased. There must then have been some source of work, other than employment, into which at least part of the unemployed were absorbed. Secondly, although British employment increased nearly three times faster than the German, British unemployment rose by nearly 20 per cent, while German unemployment was reduced by 70 per cent. Add to this the further fact that total German population was at this time at least 20 millions greater than the British and was probably also growing at a faster rate, and the discrepancy becomes all the more puzzling. If, indeed, these figures are taken at their face value they suggest that some 3 to 4 million Germans, whom, by our methods of reckoning, we would define as employable men and women, are in this statistical series in some way not accounted for.

Fortunately for our understanding of this problem, it is possible to assemble the missing links. According to the German figures the total number of female workers and salaried employees was 1,659,000 lower in October, 1937 than in October, 1929. "This," an official report states, "reflects the efforts of the National Socialist unemployment campaign in its early years to encourage women to return to home life. . . . Or, to put it more bluntly, it reflects the removal from the statistics since 1929 of more than a million and a half women, hitherto regarded as employable and counted as such. In the same period, the personnel of the armed forces may be estimated to have increased from 100,000 to 1,000,000. The number of employable persons in labor is not reported but it may be conservatively put at between 400,000 and 500,000. Meanwhile there has by all accounts been a considerable, if undisclosed, expansion in the staff of the National Socialist Party, the members of which occupy a quasi-official status and are on the public payroll. Of the growth of party organization, Stephen Roberts writes, "It grew out of nothing and developed as it grew. . . . Something was added, new officials there. . . . It is one of Hitler's pet theories that unemployment can be relieved by increasing the number of official or semi-official administrative posts. Every man attached to Party Headquarters, he maintains, takes somebody off the dole. I was staggered when I was shown how the system works at Party Headquarters in Munich. . . . A staff at headquarters clipped foreign papers for items

about National Socialism; a few streets away a little larger staff at an official records office clipped the same cuttings from the same newspapers. . . . Since there is not enough work to go around it has to be invented."

These are the items that account for the disposition of the German employable population in the last 8 or 9 years. Of the roughly four million who would otherwise have been available for work in October, 1937 and who would, under ordinary circumstances, have been counted as unemployed unless they had found jobs in industry, only 900,000 had been absorbed in that way. The rest were women withdrawn from the employment market by governmental edict, persons added to the armed forces of the nation, those held in the so-called labor camps, and the considerable number, of Party supernumeraries. The largest part of the reemployment accomplished by the German government by October, 1937 took the form of military service, forced labor, and the return of women employees to their families.

**Russian Statistics Inconsistent.**

Russia is still another case. For it is not only that Russian statistics deal with categories unlike ours, but that they fail to hang together and reveal startling inconsistencies. To reduce them to anything like comparable terms with the records of Great Britain or the United States is a sheer mathematical impossibility. A great deal of the work in Russia, as in Germany, is done by labor withdrawn from the labor market and engaged under conditions that many of us would hesitate to describe as employment. This is true of many of the jobs classified as public works. "The cost of such undertakings as the Baltic-White Sea Canal, the Balkai-Amur Railway and the Turksib Railway across the Central Asian deserts, would be prohibitive if they were constructed in the normal way by free labor demanding tolerable conditions of living in addition to comparatively high wages. But it is common knowledge, and not denied by the Soviet Government, that these enterprises have been carried out almost entirely by forced and convict labor. It is impossible to say whether these works would have been undertaken had free labor to be employed and paid acceptable wages. But it may be assumed that the decision was the more cheerfully taken because forced labor was available. The methods by which these undertakings were carried out were typical of compulsory labor in any age or country; a minimum of expensive machinery was used and a minimum of expenditure incurred in housing and maintaining the workers."

Some of these observations may even apply to a considerable proportion of Russia's work-force which is defined as free labor. Mr. L. E. Hubbard, author of two of the best-informed books on the Russian economy, observes, in discussing the Soviet claim that they have abolished unemployment, that "it may be substantially true that there is no large mass of idle workers, but to make his claim really convincing it should be shown that all available labor is employed in producing something of real value and is earning an acceptable remuneration in the process." "It seems extremely probable," he concludes, "that if capitalist conditions governed employment in Soviet Russia, that is to say, if every worker was entitled to a fair living wage and no employing enterprise was allowed to pay sweating wages, there would be a considerable volume of unemployment."

The experience of Germany and Russia suggests how, in these countries, various categories of employment and unemployment are defined and how public policy and administrative practice can pre-determine the statistical trends of the numbers reported at work and idle. The shift of several million men and women from the relief rolls to public works performed by inmates of labor camps may be considered as increasing the volume of employment and reducing the volume of unemployment in that amount. The transfer of 1,000,000 men from private employment to the army may shortly have the same effect. Finally the power to depress standards of work in both public and private employment may produce a high volume of employment which may last as long as the power is retained and the population is amenable to its exercise.

(To Be Continued.)

Why is milk? Oh, just because.

Silver and Gold.

## PLAYERS' CLUB NOTICES

## "Richard of Bordeaux"

## Rehearsal

R. V. C. Reading Room at 4 p.m. sharp today. Part 2, Scenes 4 and 5.

## Pictures of Cast

L'Esperance, McLeod, Wilson, Tompson, return proofs to Nolman immediately. Griffin get picture taken tomorrow at the latest.

## NOTICE

Nancy Griffin be at the Clubroom at 5 p.m. today.

**SUNDAY REHEARSAL**  
Entire play will be rehearsed on Sunday at 3.00 p.m. Skiers please note.

## REVUE

There will be a chorus rehearsal in the Union Ballroom at five o'clock today.

## S.C.M. NOTES

Wednesday, 6.30—Important meeting for canvassers in the city campaign. Please try to be present.

## NOTICES

Notices must be in by 7 p.m. Notices will not be accepted over the telephone. "For sale" and "wanted" items will be considered as advertising and should be submitted to the Advertising Manager.

## German Club.

The German Club will hold its first meeting of the New Year to-night at 8.30 in the Grill Room of the Union. The program will consist of two films on Germany to-day. The first, entitled "The Moselle" will be a pictorial description of that river which is one of the most beautiful in the country. The second depicts the life of a German University student today and shows the change which has taken place in college life in recent years—from duels and beer gardens to competitive sports and . . . beer gardens. The titles in these two films will be in German so this is an opportunity for all students interested to practice their German. The meeting will be rounded off in the traditional manner with the singing of German Lieder.

## McGill Historical Club.

The club will meet today at 8.15 p.m. in Douglas Hall. Acting host will be Mr. Leonard Seton. Mr. George Rodney, winner of this year's McGill Historical Club Prize will be speaking on "Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria." All members and friends of the club are cordially invited to attend.

## McGill Annual

Clubs and societies must have arrangements made with Wm. Nolman and Son to have their group pictures taken not later than Feb. 1. Write ups of 250 words should be handed in at the Tuck Shop not later than Feb. 1. This date can not be extended. Material for clubs and societies can not be accepted later than this date.

## REIGN OF TERROR CAUSED BY MYSTERIOUS SNIPER IN YARD

Cambridge.—A shot followed by a scream of mortal pain! War in Europe? No, merely a snipeshooter on the second floor of Massachusetts Hall taking potshots at passers-by and getting one bulls-eye.

The bulls-eye was Stephen Brooks '42 of Matthews who was struck in the cheek and slightly injured by a BB shot from an air rifle which caused a panic in the vicinity.

The affair, which culminated in a series of eight broken windows in Straus, was called to the attention of the Dean's office, and disciplinary action has been taken, it was learned last night.—Crimson.

## EXAMINATIONS

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